BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1841.** **New Series No. 10.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The fine new Ship "SYCEE," D. JOLLY, Commander, 500 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Passage, or freight for Light goods, or Broken stowage. Apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1841.

FOUND on the evening of the 21st Instant, between the hour of five and six o'clock, an English Pointer, whoever will accurately describe the Bitch, shall have her by paying for the Advertisement.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.

LOST on the morning of the 21st Instant, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a valuable red haired English Greyhound Bitch. Whoever will bring the same to the Gazette Office shall receive the above reward.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold by the above to-morrow the 23rd Instant, at his residence in the Fort, the Household Furniture, &c. of J. G. Frith, Esquire. The same consists of a set of Silver Spoons, Forks, &c. in case complete, Plated Tea Set and Salvers, Argand Lamps, a 6 light Chandelier, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Glass Wares, Carved Blackwood Furniture, Bijouterie, Pictures, Bed Room Furniture &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the Property on view.

A SALE OF SADDLERY AND HARDWARE.

WILL take place at the Rooms of the above on Wednesday the 27th Instant, at the usual hour, consisting of Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Hussar Bridles, Saddle Cloths, Martingales, Cavalry Saddles and Bridles, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Spare Reins, Head Stall Reins, Various Spare Articles, Cavisons complete, Buggy and Carriage Whips, Carriage Lamps &c. &c. Hardware consisting of Japanned Trays of Sizes, Shaving cases, Panakins, Foot and Leg Baths, Spice Boxes, Cullanders, Chocolate Pots, Tea Kettles, Paper Boxes, Filterers, Digestors, Coffee Mills, Counter Weighing Machines, Pistol Flasks, Patent Wire, Dish Covers and Safes, Fencing Masks, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. Any Horses or Carriages offering after which to close an account a Quality of Carbonells' Claret, Paullac Medoc, Chatean Margeaux, La Rose, Leoville Ditto, Newton's London Bottled Sherry &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Few beautifully executed Prints (received direct from the Artist) of the Children of the Honorable Sir J. AWDRY.

Also 2 double barrelled Guns in Cases complete by Manton and Westly Richards, Best Buggy Lamps with Patent Reflectors, 25 Rs. per pair.

MAHABLESHWAR HILLS.

TO LET THE OAKS.—Commanding an extensive view and now completing considerable alterations and improvements, comprising 2 Large rooms and 4 Bedrooms and neatly Furnished together with a second size Billiard table complete.

ALSO

That large and commodious House called

THE MESS HOUSE.

Near the Church, Commanding one of the finest views of the Hills, and looking extensively over the Sea, it comprises one large room and 4 Bed rooms and is neatly furnished.

Plans with a List of Furniture &c. may be seen on application to

WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay Green, 20th Jan. 1841.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO., have for Sale, the following:—

Steel's Ship Master's Assistant, latest edition.....	Rs.	20
Wilde's Narrative of a Voyage and a Visit to Egypt, Palestine, &c. 1840, 2 vols...	,,	20
Jesse's Memoirs of the Court of England during the reign of the Stuarts, 2 vols. 1840, ...	,,	20
Memorials of Oxford; by Jarves Ingram, D. D., President of Trinity College, 3 vols...	,,	40
Nicholas Nickleby by Boz, complete in 1 vol...	,,	20
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture and Furniture,...	,,	60
Elphinstone's Cabool, 2 vols. ...	,,	35
St. John's Egypt, and Mahomed Ali, 2 vols...	,,	25
Burrow's Elements of Conchology with coloured Plates, ...	,,	25
Oakley's Shooting Code, ...	,,	8
Hawker on Shooting, latest edition..	,,	18
Arabian Nights by Lane, 2nd vol,..	,,	24
,, ,, in parts, from part 8 to 24, at Rs. 2 each.		
Shakespear's Works, Pictorial edition, in parts, up to part 19, at Rs. 2 each.		
,, ,, in vols. Rs. 18 per vol.		
Lord Brougham's Statesmen of the Times of George III, 2 vols... ...	Rs.	42
Gallery of Portraits, India proof, 4 vols. in 2, folio..	,,	150
History of England, Pictorial edition, 2nd and 3d vols. at Rs. 20 each vol.		
Penny Cyclopedia, 16th vol. Cloth..	,,	7½
Ditto Ditto Ditto Morocco.. ..	,,	10
Ure's Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain, 2 vols...	,,	21
Adams' English Pleasure Carriages,	,,	15
Walker's Philosophy of the Eye.. ..	,,	10
Tucker's Life of Jefferson, 2 vols..	,,	28
Pictorial History of Palestine, in parts from 1 to 10, at Rs. 2½ each.		

Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

THE above expect shortly to receive a few Copies of the admired Portrait of the *R. W. James Burnes* K. H. just published at Calcutta and dedicated to the Freemason of India. Price per Copy Rs. 8.

Bombay, 22nd January 1841.

THE above have received per "*Charles Grant*," the undermentioned works viz.—Voyage Dans la Russie Meridionals et la Crimer, par la Hongrie la Valachie et la Moldavie by "*Demidoff*" "*Thomas*" Life of Napoleon illustrated from Designs by "*Horace Vernet.*" Asmodeus from the French of "*Le Sage*" "*Walker's*" Defensive Exercises—"*Hofflands*" Illustrated Alphabet, Camilla in 3 Vols. &c.

Bombay, 22d Jan. 1841.

FOR SALE.

A SHIGRAM with Patent Axles. Rs. 750
A Buggy Horse and Harness .. ,, 650

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1841.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously depo-its in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.

Deply. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.
THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.

ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renewed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each. Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1	Prize	of		4	Whole Tickets.
1	do.	of		2	do. do.
2	do.	of one	each	2	do. do.
4	do.	of ½	each	2	do. do.
8	do.	of ¼	each	2	do. do.
32	do.	of ⅛	each	2	do. do.
64	do.	of 1-16	each	4	do. do.
128	do.	of 1-32	each	4	do. do.
512	do.	of 1-64	each	8	do. do.

752 Prizes — 30 Reserved Whole Tickets.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. Moffussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include Postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Auckland Hotel.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND Co.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY, *Projectors.*
Trustee.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO'S

SECOND BOMBAY MINOR LOTTERY.

First Day's Drawing of the Second Class.
Saturday, the 16th January 1841.

No. 6 Prize of 1000 C. Rupees.
No. 12 Prize of 500 C. Rupees.
Nos. 237 310 and 365 Prizes of 200 C Rupees each.
Nos. 81 359 and 455 Prizes of 100 C. Rupees each.
Nos. 59 74 76 111 117 201 264 308 427 472 and 496 Prizes of 50 C. Rupees. each.

Nos. 9 10 17 18 21 62 73 80 101 104 107 115 125 130 138 150 152 174 185 200 210 222 230 231 241 248 254 268 277 279 288 304 311 315 335 339 388 428 429 475 477 482 485 and 486 Prizes of 25 C. Rupees each.

Prizes of 5 Rupees each.

Nos. 2 4 8 24 28 30 33 35 37 46 47 50 51 54 56 58 64 68 69 71 72 90 94 95 116 118 119 135 140 144 146 155 158 163 170 176 178 181 182 196 198 204 206 216 221 226 227 232 235 242 243 244 245 255 265 266 271 292 297 312 316 323 326 337 341 350 352 356 360 367 370 382 393 395 396 409 414 422 440 450 463 495 480 492 493 500.

The Second Day's drawing will take place on Monday next the 1st day of February 1841, precisely at 2 o'clock, P.M.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	Prize	of		5000
1	do.	of		2000
1	do.	of		200
5	do.	of	100	500
11	do.	of	50	550
68	do.	of	25	1700
113	do.	of	5	565
200				10,515

Tickets to be had at the Projector's Office for the last day's drawing at 45 Rupees each.

Bombay, 18th January, 1841.

The Sportsman

MADRAS SPRING MEETING.

FIRST DAY—*Monday, 11th January* 1841.

Our Races commenced yesterday. A full attendance of beauty and fashion gracing the stand and the Niggers mustering thick—various were the rumours that had been floating about for the last month, as to this Stable being short of work, and that horse having run a good trial—we shall give a simple statement of facts, and trust to some of our Sporting Friends for a more full account of the several days sport.

For the first Maiden, the following was the bill of fare.

FIRST RACE.—A Subscription Purse of Rupees 600 each. P. P. with six hundred Rupees from the Fund, for Maiden Arab Horses. Heats two miles, carrying 8st. 4lb. closed on the 1st Sept.—4 *Subscribers.*

Mr. FOX'S...B. A. H. *Pathfinder*.. Cerulean. *Martin.* 1—1
Mr. Hallet's B. A. H. *Toddles*..... ...Crimson White Seams. 2—2
Mr. Taylor's G. A. H. *Spring*..... 3—3
Mr. Smollett,s B. A. H. *Caliban*..... dr.

Time—Distance—0—58 1—0
2— 1 2—0
3— 5 3—1
4— 3 4—1

1ST HEAT.—The Horses started at a slashing pace. *Pathfinder* leading—*Toddles* lying close on his quarters, and the white well in hand—on passing the stand in 58s. *Spring* went in front—*Pathfinder* and *Toddles* taking a strong pull. The white led merrily up to the monument, keeping his position to the brow of the hill, where the others closed and he was soon tailed of. *Toddles* made a race to the distance when *Pathfinder* came away—winning easily in 4m. 3s.—well and steadily ridden by a lad of the name of Martin whose Maiden race, we believe, it also was.

2D HEAT.—After one false start—the three got well away together, *Pathfinder* leading at a steady pace at the monument the Gray was told off—with every chance of being distanced. The two Bays still well together, making a beautiful race of it till within the distance post, where *Pathfinder* shewed his superiority—winning by a length in 4-1.

SECOND RACE.—5th Renewal of the Great Madras Welter, 10 Gold Mohurs each, P. P. with 50 Gold Mohurs from the Fund, for all Arab Horses that have never won.—11st. 7lbs. each, one mile and a half and a distance—Gentlemen Riders—To close and name to the Secretary at 12 o'clock the day before the Race.

Mr. Fox's....G. A. H. *Glengour Mr. Woodgate.* 1
Mr. Hallet's..B. A. H. *Mark*..... *Owen.* 2
Mr. Thornhill's G. A. H. *Haluk Hurst* (late *Woodleys.*) Black and Orange. *Owner.* 3
Mr. Smollett's B. A. H. *Caliban*.... *Mr. Bruere.* 4
Do. G. A. H. *Cynic*..... dr.
Mr. Hallet's..B. A. H. *Toddles*..... dr.

Time—Distance—0—19½
1— 1
2— 6
3— 27

The Welter was a pretty race for ½ of a mile between *Glengour* and *Hawkhurst*, when *Mark* took up the running—and the two came away, making a good race of it—the Gray winning by a length in 3m. 27s.

THIRD RACE.—His Highness the Nabob's Purse £100. entrance 200 Rupees, H. F. to close and name on the 15th December, 1840,—Arabs 9st. Cape, New South Wales and Country bred to carry 10lbs. and English Horses 2st. extra, Heats R. C.

Mr. Thornhill's B. E. H. *Darfour Mr. Thornhill*,1
Mr. Smollett's... W. A. H. *Fearnaught.* 2-2
Mr. Fox's..... B. C. H. *The Lancet* (late *Billy.*) 3dr.
Mr. Taylor's B. A. H. *Hazard.* 4-3
Mr. Bunce's.. G. A. H. *Deception*, (late *Newlight.*) 5-4

Time—2—59 3—2.

For the Nabobs Cup, *Deception* went off in 56. *Hazard* next. *Fearnaught* ready for mischief and on the lookout. At the monument, *Fearnaught* took up the running—the English lying some lengths behind. At the turn home, he crept up, outstrode the old Gray, and won in hand in 2m.-59s.

For the second heat, *Fearnaught* made his own play, but it would not do, the English thorough bred's stride decided the race in his favor; very steadily ridden by his owner.

Excellent sport is anticipated for Wednesday next, and those requiring a "knowledge of the secrets" and a good dinner, should attend the ordinary at the Club on Tuesday.—*Athenæum, Jan.* 12.

SECUNDERABAD.—"A match against time for 1,000 Rupees came off on the Mowl Ally race course on Tuesday morning, when Captain C——'s horse performed twenty miles with *ease* within the hour. Here have we another convincing proof of the excellence of Arab bottom, indeed I am almost afraid to mention the extraordinary time of the 19th mile, and half the 20th. The horse was ridden by a native who was so much exhausted himself, that he latterly could not hold him, and in consequence a bolt off the course occurred, which led to his going over more ground than was needful; nevertheless, the splendid animal had time to spare for performance.—*United Service Gazette, January* 12.

SECOND DAY.—*Wednesday, 13th January.*

(The following notice of the second day's (this morning's) sport is not quite so full as we could wish, but is all that time will at present allow.)

Our expectations of good sport for this morning were fully realized. For the 2d Maiden the following came to the Post.

1st Heat.—The Horses off well together, the Grey making the play, the Black and Bay holding to him—at the moment they closed and came up the Hill together rating it at a slapping pace to the distance Post, where the Black shewed in front, winning easy by couple of lengths—Time 3—33.

2d Heat—A beautiful start. The Gray again making play—In the first hundred yards *Toddles* rider broke his stirrup—The Grey kept the lead to the monument where the Bay and the Black closed up, and from the brow of the hill they were neck and neck at the distance post the Gray was told out—the Black and Bay making a most capital Race, the former winning by half a length—the beautiful riding of G. Smith desired a better fate—had he not met with so serious an accident, we think a different tale would have been told—A shirtless nigger rode the winners very steadily.—Time 3 40.

UNION CUP.—For this Race three horses came out. The Arabs carrying 7st. 12lbs. each, and the *Englisher* 3 stone extra. A very bad start, *Vestige* losing several lengths—*Pathfinder* made all the play, the *Englishman* some lengths behind, watching him at the turn in, the *Beginner* came up, passed *Pathfinder*, and won the Race in a canter—*Vestige* never made up his lee way—Time 3—48.

FOR THE LITTLE WELTER.—Four Horses were brought out.

Mark very fidgetty, would not come up to the Post for some time, at last he was coaxed up—The word "off" was given but the Rider of *Cynic* having a private opinion of his own that it was no start, did not, and though urged by the owner of the nag would not go. The horse was walked away to his Stables—*True Blue* led all the way and won easily—*Cynic* was the Favourite. "My luck again."—Time 3. 13.

MATCH.—A Capital start the Grey inside holding to the other. In this way they ran to the top of the hill at a steady rate, the pace then mended, at the distance post they were neck and neck and both at the whip. The Bay won a well contested Race by a nose in 3. 2.—*Spectator, January* 13.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1841.

Mr. J. Macleod, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs, for 20 days, from the 15th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1841.

Mr. J. A Shaw, judge and session judge of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for a period of fifteen days, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Gokauk, on private affairs.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, is appointed to act as assistant register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, assumed charge on the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1841.

Soobadar Major Moosajee Ballajee, commandant

of the corps of Tannah Rangers, joined his station on the 3rd instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1841.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Winchester, resumed charge of his duties of surgeon to the political agency in Lower Sinde, on the 29th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

G. A. E. Campbell Esq. assistant judge and session judge of Poona and assistant agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is permitted to proceed to England, for a period of three years, for the benefit of his health.

The leave of absence granted to assistaat surgeon Elliot, civil surgeon at Dhoolia, on the 11th ultimo, is extended to the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1841.

L. R. Reid esqr. chief Secretary to Government to be secretary in attendance with the Honorable the Governor.

J. P. Willoughby esq. Secretary to Government in the political, secret, and judicial departments, to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in the revenue department.

W. R. Morris esq. Secretary to Government in the general and persian departments, to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in the financial department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1841.

No. 52 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Commanding Officers and Officers of Departments shall, on all occasion previous to applying direct to the Military Board, for the erection of new buildings, or other public works, obtain the sanction of the General Officer Commanding the Division, and thro' him, that of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to do so.

No. 53 of 1841.—The following Notification issued in the General Department under date the 13th instant, is re-published to the Army.

NOTIFICATION.

In consequence of the intelligenco recently received of the Birth of a Princess Royal on the 21st November last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a Royal Salute be fired from this Garrison, and at every Military Station under this Presidency, in honor of this auspicious event.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) L. R. REID, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1841.

No. 54 of 1841.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 13th instant, Assistant Surgeon Parr Hockin has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor.

Bombay Cestle, 18th January 1841.

No. 55. of 1841.—Brigadier F. Farquharson, Commanding in Lower Scinde, is allowed one month's leave of absence, to proceed to Hyderabad, under the provisions of Art. 82, Sect. XV. of the 2nd Supplement of the Code of the Military Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

No. 56 of 1841.—Lieutenant Valliant of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to the Southern Division of the Army.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Gt.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20th.—Lieut. A. M. Haselwood, Actg. Adjt. N. V. B., from Mhow.

do. 21st. Lieut. S. Turnbull, Artillery, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21st.—Capt. W. S. Watkins, 15th Regt. N. I., to Tannah.

do. 22d.—Lieut. C. A. Orr, Madras Engineers, to Kurrachie.

do. do. Lieut. A. J. M. Boileau, Madras Engineers, to Kurrachie.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1841,

No. 4 of 1841.—Mr. Frederick Bone, Clerk of the Indian Navy, is allowed to visit and remain at Mahableshwur, until the 28th proximo, for the benefit of his health.

No. 5 of 1841.—Mr. W. Rice, Acting Master, is allowed to visit and remain at the Presidency, until the 30th instant, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Gt.*

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with aMail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20th, Ship Hindostan, John Campbell, Master, from China 30th Nov. ahd Singapore 14th Dec. *Passenger.*—W. F. Gray Esq.

Do. Arab Ship Hamonshaw, —— Nacodah, from Calcutta 14th Dec.

SAILED.

Jan. 20th, Ship Princess Charlotte, M. King, Master, to Liverpool. *Passenger.*— Lieut. Bathurst.

Do. Brig Midas, P. Keir, Master, to Aden.

Do. Ship Strabane, John Bowen, Master, to Clyde.

Do. The E. I. C. Iron Steam Medusa, Mr. H. Dawson, in charge to Kurratchie.

Do. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. R. Ethersey, Comg. to Tankara Bunder.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satelliete.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Emily and Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
CUTTERS.	Indus.
BRIG. Palinurus.	Berenice.
	Auckland.
	Cleopatra.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Sovereign.
Julia.	Woodman.
Westmoreland,	Ophelia and Ann
Dartmouth.	Parsee Greenock.
Sarah	Ingleborough.
John Garrow.	Onyx.
Gilmore.	Memnon.
Recovery.	Sycee.
Duke of Lancaster,	Charles Grant.
James Moran.	Mary Ann.
Royal Saxon	Tweed.
Hopkinson.	Hugh Walker.
Amity.	Shakespeare.
Java.	Dauntless.
Frances.	Ramsay.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Ruparell.
Pittamber Savoy.	St George.
Caroline.	Nurbudda.
Sir Wm. Waljnee,	Adele.
Colonel. Newal.	Hamoody.
Essavie.	Rutler.
Maria.	Clarke.
Candahar.	Singapore Packet.
Ruby	Samdany.
Fanny,	Corsair.
Hydroose.	Soobrow.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Mary Gordon.
Alexander Robertsos	Hindostan.

FRENCH.

LaAdele.

ARAB.

Harsingar.
Fattay Mumbaruck.
Lodease.
Hamonshaw.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vssels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. .	1st Feb.
Lady Clarke...	Skinner&Co.	London .	Dispatch.
Alex. Robertson..... ..	Foster & Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.... ..	Clyde.....	
St. George....	Dirom Carter & Co.. ..	London ..	In Jan.
Parsee.....	Grey & Co..	Liverpool.	dispatch
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter & Co ...		
Onyx.....	Foster & Co.		
Ingleborough..	Eglinton, Maclean& co.		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowjee & co		
Sycee.....	H.&cardwell		
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co... ..	Singapoor.	
Hopkinson....	Dirom Carter & Co... ..	Calcutta..	15th Jan.
SirH Comptom	AgaM.Rahim	China.....	15th Jan,
Ophelia &Anne	Foster & co..	.....	
Adele.....	Skinner &Co	Calcutta..	18th Jan,
Singapore Packet.....	.....		
Medas Dundee.	.....		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Europe.... , ..	.....	London ..	24th July.
Sir Ed. Paget.	Skinner&Co.	Do.. ..	2nd Sept.
E. of Balcarras	Remington & Co..	Do.. .	In Sept.
Simon Taylor	.....	Do.. .	do.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brown rigg & Co.	Do.. ..	
Emery.....	.....	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Wave	.....	Liverpool	in August.
B. Merchant..	W. & T. Edmond &Co.	Do.. ..	10th Sept
Urania.... ..	G. T. King..	Do.. ..	14th Sept.
Emily.....	.....	Do . ..	1st Sept.
Chieftain.. ..	McG. Brown rigg & Co	Liverpool	
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol and Co.. .	Clyde . ..	in Sept.
Hope....	Skinner&Co.	Do.. ..	in Sept.
Minerva.... .	.....	Llanelly ..	11th Augt.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Bordeaux.	4th July.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis..	.....	China....	

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—At the Principal Emaumbrah, on Monday the 18th January 1841, Mirza Golam Hosine, eldest Son of Mirza Ali Mahomed, Grand Son of the late Mahomed Ali Khan Shooshtry, to Amenah Begum only Daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shooshtry, of Bombay.

BIRTH.—Jan. 6th 1841, at Sukkur, the Lady of Major Walter Smee, 5th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You will observe in the Government Gazette of this date, a statement of the Bank Profit and Loss account for the half year ending on the 31st ultimo, which to say the least of it is not sufficiently full, as it does not show how the profits have accrued. All, however must acknowledge that the result of the half years operations is very favourable, especially when the blunders which the Directors made in not purchasing Government Paper when the Bank was first established is taken into consideration.

There appears, according to the Bank Accountants "Statement of the Balance" on the 1st Instant to have been in the bank at that date *Cash*, lying dead to the extent of about twenty three Lacs of Rupees. Now I shall feel obliged if any of your Correspondents will inform me why the Directors did not invest great part of this cash, say 12 or 13 Lacs in Government Securities.

The two liberal minded and talented men who have lately been elected as Bank Directors will it is to be hoped stimulate their Brother Directors to something like proper exertion, in which case the Bank proprietors may some six months hence look for a handsome dividend.

Yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Bombay, 21st January 1841.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR requests the Company of the Officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military and Naval Services at a Ball and Supper on Thursday the 18th February next at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the Birth of the Princess Royal.

R. BROWN,—*Private Secretary.*

Parell, 21st January 1841.

LADY RIVETT CARNAC regrets that her temporary absence from the Presidency obliges her to postpone her Evening Party of the 29th Instant, until Friday the 12th of February.

R. BROWN,—*P. S.*

Malabar Point, 21st January 1841.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, January 22, 1841.

ARRIVED January 20, Ship *Hindostan*, J. Campbell, Master, from Macao, 30th November and Singapore 14th December—*Passenger* W. F. Gray, Esq.; Do. Ship *Hamanshaw*, Nacoda ——from Calcutta 4th December.

A few days ago there were some rumours afloat of an insurrection at Candahar and the escape of Dost Mahomed. On a strict inquiry we can find no grounds for either report, and must accordingly set it down as mere Bazaar gup. No letters have been received from General Brook's Force since the march to Jafferabad, so we suppose all hands are too busy to be writing letters merely to oblige the curiosity of the Bombay public. In fact all seems quiet in Scinde and Affghanistan, and for the sake of the peaceful part of the population after wo years of warfare, we sincerely hope they may remain so.

As we gave a letter from "PADDY BISCUIT" in our issue of the 11th instant, which states that a Force was about to proceed to reduce some refractory Arabs who had intrenched themselves in the Fort of Chumkundee, we have made inquiry about the place and the following may be interesting to our Military readers.

Chumkundee (Jumcundee) is a large mud Ghurry belonging to one of the Putwurdhun's Family. It is square, with round Towers at the angles like the common Marhatta Forts and mounts 4 guns. There is a wide and deep ditch all round. The gateway is on the N. E. side and is covered by a square work of large dimensions. A descent into the ditch is practicable, but the walls are too high for escalade, the Pettah comes close up to the Gateway. It is very strong about the said gateway, but could easily be breached from the opposite side. It would not stand before a properly appointed force and a small field train—Arabs are determined customers, but it is probable the fellows who are now kicking up a row will have a lively sense of their own inferiority, when the Belgaum force approaches. This Fort is on the high road from Belgaum to Sholapoor and about forty miles from the former and only a short distance from the River Kistnah. In a few days we look for a full, true, and particular account of all which may have occurred, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers.

OUR Contemporary of the *Times* thinks he has us on the hip for an article which appeared in the *Gazette* on Monday last, because we stated that he complained "of the inefficiency of the Post Office &c. Now though on the occasion of the arrival of the *Cleopatra* he did praise up the Post Master and his Deputy, praise which ofcourse coming from so awful an authority as "*The Times*"—must be highly gratifying to those functionaries, still at the end of his article he says "It must be kept in "view that the Post Office arrangement here are in the hands of half a "dozen independent and unharmonious parties the term "*Authorities*" "being that under which we included "them all, because of the impossibility "of discovering the proper individual "object of animadversion." In the preceding Paragraph he exonerates the Post Master and his Deputy from blame, but still is in search of an object of animadversion among "The *Authorities.*" No one according to his own version, has been so continually carping at the Post Office, in fact as *the Critic of the Post Office*, our Contemporary has as he says "laboured diligently" we think he has also "*laboured* at a defence" where none was required. Like Tom Thumb he first made the Giants (in the shape of the complaint he has prepared for his * *Co*-temporaries of Calcutta and Madras) and thus barbarously despatched them.

"All this in blooming youth he has achieved
"Nor have his foil'd Contemporaries grieved."
DRYDEN.

We abominate an Editorial war, well knowing that like a prize fight, the by standers like to see both well punished. However we are accused of being indifferently acquainted with the Columns of our own paper, and we can say in reply that we never put such an overweening importance on our own lucubrations as to refer to them constantly like a second Delphos, a "Divine Afflatus" as "we said that, and we did the other, we are Sir "Oracle and let no little Dog bark,"—with regard to our reading the lucubrations of the *Times* we certainly know them by sight, but they are too *solid* and dignified for us to presume on an intimate acquaintance.

* Query Con.

WE have given insertion to the proceedings of a Meeting for the formation of an Exchange Room for the Merchants, Captains of Vessels and those connected with Commerce in general in Bombay. Such an institution has long been required, and we only hope to see sufficient Funds realized eventually for the erection and support of a handsome building for the purpose. At present we must be contented with small beginnings, and the lower part of a house which is called the Apollo House opposite the Post Office has been secured. There can be no doubt that this scheme must succeed, and as "good wine needs no bush" we refer our readers to the proceedings and string of resolutions, and call upon the public at large to give the Exchange Room their strenuous support and assistance.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE.

MANAGING COMMITTEE FOR 1841-42.

John Skinner, Esq., Chairman.
T. R. Richmond, Esq.
Capt. P. Tonks.
Mr. Leggett,
Mr. R. Frith.
Secretary: Mr. T. J. A. Scott.

Proceedings at a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Exchange Room, held on the 19th January 1841.

JOHN SKINNER, Esq. *Chairman.*

The following Prospectus, which had been circulated amongst the Subscribers, was submitted to the Meeting.

"PROSPECTUS.

"The want of some place of common resort for Captains of Ships at this Port has been long felt by them as a great inconvenience; and a room well adapted for the purpose, being at present available under the apartments now occupied by the Chamber of Commerce in Apollo House opposite to the Post Office, has induced the Committee of the Chamber, at the suggestion of several of the Members to try the experiment of establishing a Public Exchange Room, where Merchants, Captains, and others connected with the Trade and Shipping of the Port, might meet each other, and be readily met with, and which would at the same time afford them the means of obtaining much useful information in regard to the passing occurrences in the market.

Newspapers and Prices Current from all the Presidencies, Cape Town, Singapore, China, and Australia, will be supplied, and as giving intelligence from Europe in the most condensed and comprehensive form, Galignani's Messenger.

The management to be under a Committee to be elected at an Annual General Meeting of the Resident Annual Subscribers, at which Meeting also the Accounts and Disbursements of the Room will be submitted. A statement is annexed of the lowest amount at which the expences can be estimated in order to commence the proposed institution in such a manner as to render it immediately useful: it could afterwards be extended should the encouragement and support afforded be sufficient to admit of this.

The expences it is proposed to defray by Annual Donations, Annual Subscriptions, and Subscriptions for a quarter of a year. An Annual Donation from a Mercantile Firm of Fifty Rupees to entitle every member of that Firm, and the Clerks employed by them: to frequent the Room. The annual Subscription for individual parties to be twenty Rupees, and for a quarter of a year Ten Rupees; and all subscriptions to be paid in advance.

As the Exchange Room will afford the Captains of Ships visiting the Port information of what is doing at the Market, and thus assist them in attending to the interests of their owners, it is also proposed to charge each Ship not belonging to the Port the sum of Ten Rupees, which will give to the Captain and Officers the privilege of frequenting the Rooms while the Ship he commands remains in the harbour, and such a charge, for such a purpose, will, it is believed, never be objected to by the owners. It is also proposed that the Captains of Ships belonging to the Port, who are Annual Subscribers, shall have the privilege of introducing their officers to the use of the Room.

At a special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 12th December 1840, the establishment of the proposed Exchange Room received the approbation of the Members present, and it was resolved to circulate the foregoing Prospectus, to ascertain the extent of support, generally, to the design."

The Newspapers named in the estimate of expences appended to the Prospectus, are as follows:

Calcutta Englishman.
—— Price Current.
Madras Spectator.
—— Price Current.
Ceylon Herald.
Singapore Free Press.
Canton Register.
Bombay Times.
—— Gazette.
—— United Service Gazette.
—— Courier.
Sydney Paper.
Cape Paper.
Mercantile Journal.
Galignani's Messenger.
Malta Times.

The subjoined Resolutions were then unanimously passed:

Proposed by the Chairman.
Seconded by H. B. Crockett, Esq.

1. Resolved that in conformity with the Prospectus which has been circulated, a Public Room, under the designation of the "Bombay Exchange" for the purposes stated therein, be established from the 1st proximo.
Proposed by T. R. Richmond, Esq.
Seconded by R. McKim, Esq.

2. Resolved that the management of the establishment be under a Committee of 5 Members (three of whom to form a quorum) to be elected at a yearly General Meeting of the Resident Annual Subscribers. The accounts and disbursements of the Room to be submitted at every yearly Meeting, and the Committee to assemble monthly for the transaction of current business.
Proposed by J. G. Frith, Esq.
Seconded by A. C. Maclean, Esq.

3. Resolved that the following Gentlemen be elected to serve as Members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

J Skinner, Esq.	Mr. F. Leggett.
T. R. Richmond, Esq.	Mr. R. Frith.
Capt. P. Tonks.	

Proposed by T. Cardwell, Esq.
Seconded by Mr. R. Frith.

4. Resolved that the Newspapers named in the estimate be now subscribed for and ordered: and that the number of publications be increased or required according to the state of the funds, at the discretion of the Committee.
Proposed by H. B. Crockett, Esq.
Seconded by H. F. Owen, Esq.

5. Resolved that as soon as sufficient funds are obtained for the purpose, the Committee be empowered to provide a few standard works of general reference for the use of the establishment.
Proposed by J. G. Frith, Esq.
Seconded by D. Miller, Esq.

6. Resolved that no papers or books shall be taken out of the Room by the Subscribers.
Proposed by J. A. Russell, Esq.
Seconded by Mr. Leggett.

7. Resolved that Government be apprised of the establishment of the Exchange Room, and of the willingness of the Members to make it available for the exhibition of tenders or such other public notifications as may be considered advisable.
Proposed by the Chairman.
Seconded by A. C. Maclean, Esq.

8. Resolved that Mr. T. J. A. Scott, of the Chamber of Commerce, be appointed manager of the establishment under the instructions of the Committee, and to act also as their Secretary.
Proposed by Capt. Boulton.
Seconded by J. A. Russell Esq.

9. Resolved that the present subscribers be considered the original Members of the Exchange and that future Subscribers from the period of opening may be elected by a Majority at any of the monthly Meetings of the Committee on being proposed by one annual subscriber, and seconded by another.
Proposed by D. Miller, Esq.
Seconded by T. Edmond, Esq.

10. Resolved that the Prospectus above referred to, and the foregoing Resolutions so far as their nature will admit, be considered as containing the rules to be observed by all Subscribers and visitors, subject however to alteration, if found requisite, at any general Meeting.
Proposed by T. R. Richmond, Esq.
Seconded by R. McKim, Esq.

11. Resolved that one hundred Copies of the Prospectus and Resolutions passed at this Meeting, be printed for the use of the Members, and that the same be paid for by them at the actual cost.

Thanks were then voted to Mr. Skinner for his conduct in the Chair, and the Meeting terminated.

(Signed) JOHN SKINNER,
CHAIRMAN.

WE have received Canton Papers to the 26th of November, but they give us no intelligence with which we were not previously acquainted. Admiral Elliot's resignation of the command seems to give great pleasure to the Mercantile Community there, to whom he appears to have been very shy of making any communications. Still regrets are expressed at the political power falling into the hands of Captain Elliot, whose vacillation has been too often displayed to permit of any reliance on the wisdom and vigour of his measures. The affair of the Flag of Truce* carried by the *Queen* Steamer to the Bogue Forts, has very properly excited universal indignation, and the poor and ignoble expedient of sending the communication by a Chinese Pilot, seems to fill up the measure of English de-

Digitized by Maharashtra State Financial Assistance Programme
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

gradation before the valiant Celestials. Matters as far as we are concerned appear to have come to their worst, and we can only hope some lucky blow of Fortune may be struck for us, as those at the head of affairs in China seem to be unable or unwilling to strike one for themselves. We have a Fleet in China able to perform any duty, and an army which until it was disorganized by death and sickness, second to none in bravery and discipline in the art of war. Months have elapsed and all that has been effected by such a Navy and such Troops, is the Capture of an Island which on possession is found to be a charnel house for our brave Troops and hardy Tars. 'Tis true we have the promise of an amicable Treaty and we have *a Truce*, and a pretty Truce it is, in the middle of which a boat carrying the white Flag the emblem of Pacific intentions, and carrying a letter from the English Admiral to the China Political Commissioner Kishen is fired at, a proceeding which among civilized Nations admits of no palliation. Suppose Lieutenant Hamilton the bearer of the Flag of Truce had been shot would an apology, have sufficed? We almost fear it would, and that Chinese duplicity and cunning would have prevailed over the proper sense of dignity which ought to influence a representative of the British Nation. We should feel much pleased if the sentiments of the English in China, as well as those of the Anglo Indian community in this Country, should have sufficient weight at home to produce the dispatch of strong hints to the leaders of the Expedition. There can be no doubt that what has taken place will give little satisfaction either in Parliament or without. The question has hitherto not progressed one step. Our Merchants are not indemnified for their losses, the affront to our National honor has not been atoned for, and the English public are not only paying for their Fleet and Army, but are also taxed in the high prices of their Tea and Sugar. We confess we see no satisfactory end to this "*vexata questio*," and we can only trust that new men will bring forward new and vigorous measures.

We have extracted an account of the assumption of the sovereignty of New Zealand in the name and on the behalf of our sovereign, by Captain William Hobson of the Royal Navy. It is curious that there are two proclamations. By the first "the Northern Island only" is proclaimed, but by the second "the Southern Islands also commonly called "*the middle islands*," the extent of sovereignty is there further more fully defined to be "the full sovereignty of the Islands of New Zealand extending from 34 degrees 30 minutes to 47 degrees 10 minutes South Latitude and between 167 degrees 5 minutes to 179 degrees of East longitude, in fact the whole of the New Zealand Islands. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the justice of such a measure, there can be none as to its policy. New Zealand may be confidently expected to be not the last in importance of the Colonies belonging to Great Britain. Enjoying a magnificent climate with a fertile soil, and great facilities for the growth of Flax and other staples, its vicinity to New South Wales presents an occasion of Commercial prosperity to both. The natives are a fine race of men, and once weaned from their savage habits may be converted into valuable members of the social state. The climate is delightful varying from 74 degrees in summer to 63 in winter. Since 1814 the Missionaries have had settlements there, and have reduced the language to writing, and published a Grammar of it and other works, and have been very successful in the peculiar field of their labours. Up to the present period a very unruly set of emigrants arrived in the Islands, and created much confusion, they were principally sailors from the Whaling Ships, escaped convicts from New South Wales, and other worthies of that stamp. These took different sides with the Chiefs in their sanguinary Wars, and lowered the British character in the eyes of the Natives. Latterly also the French have advanced pretensions to colonization though upon what principles we know not. It seems by common consent that those nations of Europe whose navigators first explored a new and unknown coast become entitled to its sovereignty, and though Tasman did it is believed first discover New Zealand, Captain Cook was the first who explored the Islands and laid down their proper position, however let this be as it may, it was clearly the interest of the British Government to secure so valuable an addition to the dominions of the British Empire, and we have no doubt they will be found to be truly so. As instances of the progress of civilization in the Colony, we quote the article we have alluded to from the New Zealand Gazette!!!

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

TIMBER STEAMERS v. IRON.

(*From the Calcutta India Review for Dec.*)

The following challenge is published in the present month's number of the *Nautical Magazine*:—Having read another account of iron steam boats in your journal, I think it right to disabuse the public mind as regards the great speed attributed to those vessels over timber-built ones; and particularly to deny the fact attempted to be foised upon the public, that the *Rainbow* iron steamer, is the fastest vessel afloat. I have now commanded for three seasons an oakbuilt steamer in the Thames, built and equipped in London, of 100 horses' power only (the *Rainbow* is 180 horses' power); and I hereby challenge the above-named iron vessel, for a run from London to Margate and back, for 200 guineas; indeed I have had this money now subscribed and in my hands for the last eighteen months, for the purpose of running my vessel against any iron or wooden steamer afloat, whatever may be the power or dimensions. I have challenged the wonderful *Rainbow* respectedly but they always gave me a wide berth. 'Tis true they once tried their strength with one of our little clippers, the *Vesper*, of 60 horses' power, and the *Rainbow*, of three times the force, actually beat this little ship three minutes from Blackwall to Gravesend! I trust by your inserting this in your valuable Magazine, that it will put a stop to the further boasting and puffing of the builders and engineers of the iron boats, as I am quite convinced that there are plenty of builders and engineers too, in London, who will equip a good timber-built steamer to beat in speed and be much stronger than any of the new-fangled iron steamers.

"R LIGHTFOOT.

"Captain of the *Ruby* Gravesend steamer-

"P. S. Should any one take a fancy to match the *Rainbow* or any other steamer against my vessel, I am always to be found at the Albion, Gravesend, and I will pay down 50l. deposit for the race."

NEW MODE OF ADVANTAGEOUSLY COMBINING THE POWER OF SAILING AND STEAMING AT PLEASURE.

The great difficulties that occur in fitting vessels for sailing as well as steaming, and the great necessity there exists for overcoming them, have caused numbers of inventions to be brought forward for that purpose, but they have all hitherto proved failures. I therefore beg to state through your columns that I have invented an entire new mode of propelling vessels by steam, which is neither on the screw nor the paddle-wheel principle. The use of cranks and cumbrous and complicated engines is done away with, no other parts being required but the cylinder, piston, and piston rod, which conveys the full force of the steam to the propeller. A vessel of 25 feet in breadth would be propelled forward 50 feet by each stroke of the engine, without any multiplicity of gear-work. The apparatus can be fitted to sailing vessels that are already built, without altering their form or obstructing their sailing conveniences. It is admirably adapted for men of war, the machinery being so diminished that it is placed under the water line, and thereby secured against injury from shot. Further, by means of a simple lever, the course of the vessel can be reversed, or she can be put about in either direction within her own length, without stopping the course of the engine. I have carried out the experiments to a great extent in secrecy, and now wish to treat with a party who has the necessary means and influence to patent my invention and bring it before the public on an extensive scale. The expense will be very trifling compared with that required for other plans. Any person disposed to take up the matter may apply by letter, pre-paid, when an appointment will be made for seeing a model in motion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM MILL.

18, Green-walk, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, July 8, 1840.

ON THE VARIOUS MODES OF PROPELLING VESSELS.

The fortunate and ingenious application of the Archimedean screw in propelling vessels lately executed and patented, does great credit to the abilities of all those concerned; for although this application has occurred to the writer, and many others, perhaps none of our ideas on this subject could have so happily effected the purpose. But although this has proved to be a very valuable discovery, yet we should never forget the possibility of adapting other powers to the same useful purpose; for instance, that undulatory motion so efficient in fishes, the power of condensed air rapidly generated and discharged, and that instrument, which I will, if you please, call a water bellows, not inaptly represented by our common fire-engine; or even steam itself propelled against water in the first instance--for although neither of these powers might be alike applicable to all navigable vessels, yet each of them might be effective under certain circumstances. We see how early the ideas of vibratory motion occurred to mankind by the drawings on Egyptian MSS., of boats put in motion by two long steering paddles in the hands of the boatman, who stands erect with his face towards the head; and how constantly the same power is still better applied to this day, by the long steering oar, which if it could be rendered elastic and acted upon by a lever that extended to the end of the boat, or barge, and the tail made to move under water, on a rotary socket at the stern, would have a power equal to the undulatory motion of fishes, and would be manageable, on account of the length of its lever, with little force.

With respect to the power of condensed air, as manifested in the air-gun, we have nothing in the way of practical exemplification to refer to, except the mechanic action of the ink fish, against sand or water. But I think, that as in the machine for coining, by using a spiral piston, and an arm loaded with weights, we might send condensed air through a strong valve in a horizontal direction against the water from the stern of a vessel.

Again, with respect to the water bellows, that experiment might be easily tried on boat by the aid of a common fire-engine, directing the discharge of water through the pipe under water from the stern. With respect to the direct action of stream—that is more doubtful, and must depend mainly on its direction, power, and quantity. Allow me also, among these general ideas, which may serve to give rise to much clearer ones, to suggest, that it may not be impossible in ascending rapids to take advantage of the velocity of the upper stream acting on an undershot wheel at the head, by means of cranks to move powerful laddles, working in an under current, which may dead to plans for ascending inclined planes founded on the mechanism of quadrupeds; and when we shall be able to construct a balloon of that form, which universally prevails in that of all volatile bodies, then, and not before, shall we be able to fly in any direction we choose.

By giving a place to these lucubrations in your journal, you will oblige, yours, &c.

G. G.

Mechanics' Magazine.

USE OF GEOLOGY TO FARMERS.

One of the most obvious sources of advantage to the farmer from an acquaintance with the distribution of mineral masses, is the facility with which, in many instances, the injurious effects of small springs coming to the surface may be obviated. The theory of the earth's internal drainage is so simple, that every man of common sense would be able to drain his lands upon sure principles, or else to know precisely why it cannot be drained, if he were to become so much of a geologist as to learn what rocks existed under his land, at what depth, and in what positions. Springs never issue from stratified masses, except from reservoirs somehow produced in jointed rocks, and at the level of the overflow of these subterraneous cavities. Faults in the strata very frequently limit these reservoirs, and determine the points of efflux of the water. Let those faults be ascertained, or the edge of the jointed rock be found, the cure of the evil is immediate. But some geological information is needed here; and landed proprietors, who think it less troublesome to employ an agent than to direct such a simple operation, may at least profit by this hint, and choose an agent who knows something of the rocks he is to drain. Another thing, probably of importance to agriculturists, is the discovery of substances at small depths which, if brought to the surface, would enrich, by a suitable mixture, the soil of their fields. This is very strongly insisted on by Sir H. Davy in his essays, and considering how easy a thing it is for a landowner to ascertain positively the series of strata in his estate, it is somewhat marvellous that so few cases can be quoted except that of Sir John Johnstone, Bart., of Hackness, near Scarborough, in which this easy work has been performed. Finally, in experiments for the introduction of new systems and modes of management, with respect to cattle and crops, it will be of great consequence to take notice of the qualities of the soil, substrata, and water, for these undoubtedly exercise a real and perhaps decisive influence over the result.—*Mining Review.*

China.

CANTON REGISTER, *Nov.* 24.

MEMORIAL TO THE EMPEROR FROM A CENSOR.

Wang, formerly a *changtaou yushe* now a *keencha yushe* (censor) of the province of *Honon*, keeping reports, respecting a former management of the English barbarians, by which it was intended to separate evil from good, and to cause the people's minds to submit; looking up I beg for the imperial glance.

I earnestly consider that your royal house has produced able men fit to govern, and that in rewarding and punishing they have tenaciously adhered to just principles.

As within the past year, after the ports of Canton were closed, the English barbarians anchored their ships in the outer waters, and certainly with no other design than to sell opium; and the low price brought buyers.—And whenever they saw any of our merchant vessels, they immediately summoned them to approach and be searched, and if these vessels did not obey such summons the English vessels immediately fired upon them; and the said barbarians, depending upon their naval strength, dared to cruize about on the high seas, and talked of "obtaining places of safety for their ships and troops,"* then took forcible possession of Tinghae city and district, killing the officers and injuring the people thus manifesting their rebellious dispositions, for which even death is not a sufficient punishment.

But as your imperial majesty has issued the strictest prohibitions against opium, it is absolutely necessary to order the roots to be entirely cleared away. Those English barbarians are of a perfectly proud and overbearing disposition.—As to the affair of the coast of the province of Chekeang; not only are they not allowed to trade there but their disposition to revolt from and oppose the government should be punished by death.

We happily depend on the wisdom, justice, and power of your imperial majesty, and the terror of the lucid laws and orders.

Last year an imperial commissioner was sent to Canton for the purpose of making regulations (or laws for the surrender of the opium, which exceeded more than a myriad of chests; and if those regulations had not been made, the stupid obstinate barbarians would have been so unreasonable as not with docile minds to have made a gladsome surrender, and then how could the opium have been entirely cleared away?

After the surrender, a voluntary bond was required of the barbarians, that the barbarian ships of every nation should all give a duly, prepared, strict bond, written in clear language, that—"if they smuggle opium, or any other prohibited goods, the ship should be confiscated to the officers, the cargo to the public treasury, and the owner of the goods be capitally punished:" these were the terms; and such being the law, the law must have its course.

When any of the black-haired people of our heavenly dynasty offend against the law, still they are punished according to the law; but the said barbarians disobey the laws and regulations, and forthwith disorderly evince their desire of being disobedient.

As to what they say about a number of ships and many men (alluding to that paragraph of lord Minto's letter beginning—"further, if among:"), if among them—the ships and men—any smuggle opium, and shift the crime on the sailors—this quite exceeds all bounds of reason. Uniting all these, the English (will bring) opium and on this account, as to the affair of the bond they were decidedly unwilling to give it.

Your imperial majesty with deep regard and substantial favour, has tranquillized, compassionated, and cherished men from distant parts; and from the north to the new boundaries, (on the west) and from the south to the green sea, (on the west, probably the caspian) there are none who do not implicitly obey the imperial instruction or who are not taught by the imperial example.

The foreign barbarian merchants, have profited to an incalculable extent by their trade with China for more than one hundred years; now if the said barbarians have the least portion of heavenly principles and a good heart, they ought to look up and receive the high commands, and respectfully obey the prohibitions of the country; why do they always oppose—the imperial will—and why do they refuse to give the duly prepared bond?

Again they say—"besides, having requested commercial intercourse" (referring to the words in lord Minto's letter—"afterwards when Elliot and others again politely begged, &c.')

Even after a report was made and its requests granted—alluding to *Tsang Wangyen's* report (*vide* C. R. March 3, 1840) and the imperial commands were received to close the ports, the English nation's barbarian ships dared to run into the inner waters, and fire their great guns, and the ruin entailed on naval and military officers and troops is immeasurable; but happily the great, auspicious felicity of your imperial majesty equals that of heaven—and depending on your divine protection, misfortunes come unlooked for: and again death is too slight a punishment for their crime.

As to all the *Spanish* vessels, they all belong—or are tributary to—the English, have a constant and intimate intercourse with and convey provisions to them, which is certainly giving assistance to traitors—which is wicked; in haste, then, should they be excluded and exterminated; and impressed by the terrors of military prowess: to compare them to being "destroyed by fire without a crime!" (lord Minto's letter) is vastly different (from the truth).

The imperial rule of the *Taising* dynasty is supreme, all over the world there is no spot which is not royal ground; and within the borders of all revolving lands, there are none but who are royal servants.

Still further, the celestial empire produces the precious and valuable commodities of rhubarb and tea, on which the fate of the outside barbarians depends; if they procure them, they live; if they lose them, they die: therefore should they with submissive reverence respectfully obey: let them leave their former faults, and then they will substantially obtain your imperial majesty's extreme intentions of treating men from afar with the utmost degree of compassionate benevolence.

Last year by especial orders an imperial commissioner and minister of state was appointed to the sole duty of managing the affairs of the maritime ports. Soon the barbarians had scarcely a place to rest their feet, the opium was nearly cleared away, the crafty schemes of the devilish animals were not half matured, when their old inclinations again sprouted, and they staitways attacked *Tinghae*, and a myriad of natives suffered from their barbarity, and officers and soldiers have died doing their duty: for this—"indignant are the unappeased spirits of the murdered." (*vide* lord Minto's letter C. R. Nov. 17). All men (natives) should be allowed to kill them (the English, wherever and whenever they can catch them).

I, report, and request the imperial will that the English barbarians (probably alluding to the English squadron off the Peiho) be sent to the province of Chekeang, and there let their heads be stuck on poles, thus proclaiming to all that our ports are for ever closed against the English, nor will they ever be allowed to trade.

All those nations who are reverently submissive should be allowed to trade as usual; but those nations which transmit merchandise to the English, should be subjectted to investigation, and the ports should be closed against their ships and cargoes be confiscated and delivered over to the public treasury.

Prostrate I beg your imperial majesty to send down orders to the officers of your court to consult and devise regulations for the management of this affair. A duly prepared report.

These are my humble opinions; whether right or wrong, prostrate I beg for the imperial glance. The imperial will is received—*it is record d.*

9 moon 10 day—October,

* Quotation from lords Palmerton and Minto's letter,—*vide* supp. C. R. Nov. 17.

DEMANDS OF GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST CHINA.

The following has been furnished us from a source entitled to much consideration, as a catalogue of the demands which Great Britain will make on the government of China.

1st An apology for the imprisonment of H. B. M. chief superintendent of British trade, and of British subjects at Canton, by order of the imperial commissioner.

2nd. Indemnification for the opium surrendered by the chief superintendent of trade to the imperial commissioner, and likewise to the merchants, for losses sustained by them, and for the outfit and expenses of H. B. M. expedition against China.

3rd. Acknowledgement of the debts owing by the Co-Hong, to British merchants, and security for the punctual payment of them.

4th. An imperial edict establishing a fixed tariff of import and export duties.

5th. Petitions to be permitted to be made, and forwarded direct, sealed, to the imperial government at Pekiu.

6th. An envoy to reside at Pekin & superintendents of trade, at all the ports open to H. B. M. shipping and commerce.

7th. The legal trade to continue, and not to be interrupted, in consequence of any smuggling transactions at Canton, or on the east coast of China.

The above are understood to be the unconditional demands made by the government of Great Britain upon the government of China. Failing to obtain them, force is to be employed, until recognized by the emperor of China.

The following demands will it is understood be likewise urged and if practicable obtained, in addition to the seven articles above mentioned.

1st. An imperial edict for the opening of some half dozen or more ports on the east coast of China to British commerce.

2nd. A repeal of the hong monopoly, if practicable; if not, an additional increase of hong merchants.

3rd. British subjects to be allowed with their families to settle in any port open for trade, and to visit any part of the empire first obtaining for this purpose, a passport from the British superintendent of trade.

4th. Permission to build a church in each of the ports open to trade.

5th. A port or an island, in which Great Britain may exercise exclusive jurisdiction.

6th. All crimes committed by British subjects shall be adjudged by a court appointed to this effect by the crown of Great Britain.

7th. Reduction of the present exorbitant port charges on vessels. N. Y. Journal of Commerce June—th, 1840.

NEW ZEALAND.

SOVEREIGNTY OF GREAT BRITAIN PROCLAIMED.

(From the New Zealand Gazette, of 6th June.)

In the name of her majesty Victoria, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By William Hobson, esquire, a captain in the royal navy, lieutenant-governor of New Zealand.

Whereas, by a treaty bearing date the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty, made and executed by me William Hobson, a captain in the royal navy, consul, and lieutenant-governor in New Zealand, vested for this purpose with full powers by her Britannic majesty, of the one part, and the chiefs of the confederation of the united tribes of New Zealand, and the separate and independent chiefs of New Zealand, not members of the confederation, of the other; and further ratified and confirmed by the adherence of the principal chiefs of this island of New Zealand, commonly called "the northern island," all rights and powers of sovereignty over the said northern island were ceded to her majesty the queen of Great Britain and Ireland, absolutely and without reservation.

Now, therefore, I, William Hobson, lieutenant-governor of New Zealand, in the name and on the behalf of her majesty, do hereby proclaim and declare, to all men, that from and after the date of the above-mentioned treaty, the full sovereignty of the northern island of New Zealand, vests in her majesty queen Victoria, her heirs and successors for ever.

Given under my hand at government house, Russell, bay of islands, this twenty first day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOBSON, Lieutenant-governor.

By his excellency's command.

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND, Colonial Secretory.

In the name of her Majesty Victoria queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By William Hobson, Esquire, a captain in the royal navy, lieutenant governor of New Zealand.

Whereas, I have it in command from her majesty queen Victoria, through her principal secretary of state for the colonies, to assert the sovereign rights of her majesty over the southern islands of New Zealand, commonly called "The middle island," the same having been ceded in sovereignty to her majesty.

Now therefore, I, William Hobson, lieutenant governor of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and declare to all men that from and after the date of these presents the full sovereignty of the islands of New Zealand extending from thirty-four degrees thirty minutes to forty seven degrees ten minutes south latitude, and between one hundred and sixty-six degrees five minutes to one hundred and seventy-nine degrees of east longtitude, vests in her majesty queen Victoria, her heirs and successors for ever.

Given under my hand at government-house, Russell, bay of islands, this twenty first day of March in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOBSON, Lieut-governor.

By his excellency's command.

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND, Colonial Secretary.

By the proclamations preceding this, his excellency captain Hobson asserts the sovereignty of our queen over the whole of the New Zealand islands. As there can be no doubt the government intended that every part of these islands should be placed under the British flag, we should have been better pleased had the second proclamation been the first issued upon the arrival of his excellency at the bay of islands; but we welcome it now, though it has appeared somewhat later.—New Zealand Gazette, June 6.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JAN. 12.

THE LORD BISHOP.—We learn from Tinevelly that the Lord Bishop of Madras entered that district on the 2d Instant, and proposed visiting the several Church Missionary Stations to the Southward commencing at Dohnavour. His Lordship expected to reach Palamcottah on Saturday last, was to hold a Confirmation on Sunday; and on Sunday next an Ordination, for which there are three candidates, will take place.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We learn that a report is current at Bombay, that the extra or 9th Companies of Regiments, are positively to be regimented and officered. This (if it prove true) with a Retiring Fund would brighten the prospects of some few! It is said that Captain Considine, will succeed Captain Taynton, as Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army on the embarkation of the latter Officer for Europe. We heard last evening that dispatches of great importance relative to China affairs have been received both by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but no particulars have yet transpired. It was also rumoured in the Fort last Evening that a letter had been received from the *Golconda*, we cannot however trace this report to any authentic source.

ENSIGN HARTWELL.—It is with concern that we announce the death of Ensign Hartwell of the 46th N. I. at Mangalore, of liver, on the morning of the 5th instant. Mr. Hartwell was a very smart promising young Officer, and his premature decease is deeply regretted by his comrades.

THE SUPREME COURT.—It is rumoured about the Supreme Court that Mr. Minchin will succeed Mr. Savage as Master in Equity on the latter gentleman proceeding to England, Mr. Teed succeeds Mr. Minchin, and Mr. Searle be Chief Clerk and Sealer of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

MANGALORE.—"Major General Paty arrived here yesterday morning (the 4th January) on his annual tour of inspection. He looked at the 23d L. I. in heavy marching order on the same evening, after which the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned went through the sword exercise. The Review took place this morning and we are to be at Ball Practice in the evening. The 23d L. I. is certainly as fine a Native Corps as any under the Madras Presidency, and its Recruits, enlisted within the last two years, are really a very superior looking body of young men. The Arab dealers have brought round a very splendid batch of horses for which they refuse unusually high prices for this out-of-the-way place, but they expect the Officers of the Hussars to bleed freely and consequently have made up their minds to phlebotomise them without mercy. Some of these horses are, however, promising looking cattle, with good Turf points, so I dare say that the dealers will find a good market for their wares, either at Bangalore or Madras: I forgot to mention that the Brigade are to be out under General Paty on the 6th instant, when we expect a brilliant shew for I am quite sure that the Army cannot boast of two finer, or better drilled Corps than those at this Station, and our kind and excellent Brigadier has, in truth, taken the greatest pains with us in field movements."

ATHENEAUM, JANUARY 12.

The following are Extracts from our Mofussil Correspondence, received since our last issue.

KAMPTEE, *December* 31, 1840.—The Brigadier commenced the inspection and Review of the 49th Regiment N. I. as follows—December 23d, Garrison Duties—24th, Target Practice—26th, Escalading and Sword Exercise Route march 29th, 28th, Picquet Duties—Inspection of 30th, the Regiment, also Books, Barracks, Hospital and Stores—31st. Review.

The Review was well attended by the Ladies and Gentleman of the station. It went off remarkably well. The Firing was excellent. The Brigadier complimented the Regiment, as being in the highest state of efficiency in every respect. The average firing at Target Practice was *1* in 4 at 100 paces. The Officers of the 49th Regiment will entertain the Brigadier and Staff to a Dinner at the Mess House this evening. The Band of the Corps will be in attendance. The Brigadier will next inspect and Review the 6th Regiment L. C., an account of which you shall have as soon as the affair is over.

Captain Shiel, Paymaster of the Force, arrived and took charge of his Department from Captain Hewetson on the 26th instant. Ensign Deane of the 42d marched this morning for Horsingabad on route to join his corps, also Ensign Grant 11th Regt. N. I. to Jubbulpoor. Lieutenant Stewart of the 49th Regiment N. I. will leave this evening for Bombay, and eventually proceed to Europe. The departure of this Officer is much regretted by his friends. Lieutenant Johnston of the Engineers has also arrived and assumed charge of his Department.

The 25th Regiment N. I. has received orders to be in readiness to march for Secunderabad, on receiving a route and final orders.

PAULGHAUTCHERRY, *January* 3.—Arrived here this morning the 30th Regiment N. I. on route from Trichinopoly to Mangalore. The strength of the corps is about *one thou-*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

sand and nineteen with twelve European Officers present. There are only eighteen men on the sick list, mostly trifling local cases.

DHARWAR, *January* 4—On the 24th ultimo, Superintending Surgeon J. Brice, Bombay establishment, arrived here on a tour of inspection. On the 25th, he visited the gaol, hospital, &c. and on the following day examined the hospital of the 47th Regt. He left Dharwar on the 2 l instant.

On the 26th, the Rev. J. Taylor of the London Missionary Society passed through Dharwar on route to Bellary. On the 31st, the detachment of the 47th Regt. lately doing duty at Vingorla, under the command of Capt. Woodfall, arrived at Dharwar. The men had favourable weather during the march, and but little or no sickness prevailed among them.

On the 1st instant, a detachment of recruits, consisting of *twenty-five* men for the 47th Regt., arrived a Dharwar from Vellore.

BANGALORE, *January* 8—Sir Walter Scott has somewhere said, "the clergy live by our sins, the medical faculty by our diseases, and the law gentry by our misfortunes," could he have added, how a news writer was to find matter to interest the readers of a public journal, when there was nothing stirring, it would have been a valuable addition.

There is actually nothing going on here. The weather continues cold. For some days past it has looked gloomy and monsoonish; yesterday evening, a shower fell, and another to-day.

On Wednesday morning, there was a general line parade of the force here, which went off as such affairs usually do. The men of the 2d European Light Infantry are rapidly progressing towards perfection, under their zealous commandant.

A number of cast horses from the mounted corps here were sold this week, and are now to be seen in every quarter of the Cantonment; some of them the *veriest rips* that ever eat gram It was remarked at the sale, that the cast cat le from one corps had mostly lost their manes and tails. Some said, it was from *over-grooming*; others alledged it was from *mange*. And mounted *militaire* does look odd if his steed wants the *mane* and *tail*, particularly if his corps be a *whiskered one*.

An apathy having come over our gentlemen amateurs, theatricals have been taken up by the Non-Commissioned Officers, and full privates, who, having obtained permission to use the theatre, are now busily preparing two representations to come off about the middle of the present month; report speaks well of the characters cast.

Capt. McDonald of the 8th Light Cavalry, who is living with his brother-in-law Dr. Smith met with a severe accident a few evenings ago. As he was going home from the mess of the 15th Hussars, his horse become restive, and he was thrown from his bandy and seriously injured: he is now better, but is still in a very precarious state.

CUDDAPAH, *January* 9.—Major General J. Woulfe is expected at this station about the 18th for the purpose of Inspecting and Reviewing the 48th Regt. N. I. A treasure party from Bellary will be here shortly, and on its arrival, will be strengthened by a detail from the 48th Regt. The weather is getting warm during the day. Nothing else worth communicating.

A WHALE.

Sunday, January 10.

This morning was discovered on the South Beach near the Saluting Battery, the carcase of a *Whale*, of an enormous size, measuring about *seventy-two* or *seventy-four* feet from snout to tail. At ten o'clock the Deputy Master Attendant, Mr McKennie, ordered his boats to repair to the spot, and laboured hard till near three to endeavour to tow the monster into the sea, and if possible, to have it there cut into pieces and scattered, to prevent any pestilential effects on land. We regret, that his praiseworthy exertions proved fruitless. The Town Major about three o'clock ordered out two Companies of European Soldiers and Sepoys to assist the men employed in endeavouring to tow the whale into the sea, but all their efforts were of no avail, and the boats (14 in number) were obliged to return, to the very great disappointment of Mr. McKennie. At about four o'clock, the Town Major, Fort Adjutant, and several other gentlemen repaired to the spot, and tried to scatter the carcase by an explosion of gun powder, their first attempt, at which, with one barrel of powder, proved so fruitless as to force them to give up all hopes of removing it this day. Some few of the European Soldiers then tried to hew it into pieces, and with great difficuty succeeded in cutting off a small portion of its tail. We are informed that the Garrison surgeon desires its immediate removal from shore, as its disagreeable smell may likely cause sickness in the garrison.

Monday, January 11.

An attempt was this day made to shatter the carcase of the whale by firing at it with cannon, but after the discharge of a few double headed shot, the plan was abandoned as useless. Lascars were then ordered to hew it in pieces and bury them, which they had in great measure accomplished when we left the spot.

The Town Major has written to the Government to reward the men of H. M. 55th Regt. engaged in the disagreeable task, with a bottle of beer each—which will no doubt be acceded to.

SPECTATOR, JANUARY 13.

Having been prevented by accidental circumstances from witnessing more than the commencememt of the Annual Examination of the General Assembly's St, Andrew's School which took place on Friday last, we insert the following notice from the pen of a Correspondent. It would not be doing justice to an Institution which by a noiseless and unostentatious course has been the means of effecting such extensive good among the Native Community, to allow this opportunity to pass without directing attention to a few particulars respecting it, which may show the advantage of steady perseverance, and the inevitable triumph of truth, whether natural or revealed; even when inculcated under circumstances so disadvantageous as those which are well known to prevail among our Native population. Less than four years have elapsed since the General Assembly's Schools were first established at Madras, yet between four and five hundred pupils are now receiving the benefits of instruction from them; of these three hundred are on the roll of the parent institution, forty five are at the branch school at Conjeveram, and a hundred & ten at the branch school at Nellore. Several of the pupils have already been qualified to act as teachers, one being appointed to Conjeveram and one to Nellore to superintend the branch schools at those places, while a teacher has also been furnished to the Rajah's school at Mysore under the Wesleyan Missionaries. About a twelvemonth ago we had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the General Assembly's schools at Bombay and observing the progress of education in that Presidency, and is satisfactory to find that the labours of the Assembly have been equally well supported and equally productive of benefit at Madras. To the moral religious and effects of this institution the most satisfactory evidence has we observed been borne by our excellent friend Dr. DUFF, who devoted his sole attention to it when spending a few days at Madras in April last.

Since writing the above, the following notice has been handed to us by the Rev. John Anderson, under whose able superintendence assisted by the Rev. Robert Johnston, the Schools have attained their present advanced and satisfactory state. To this notice we have pleasure in giving prominent insertion.

"Of the five English Essays lately given in 'On Woman as she is in India,' the prize of 100 Rupees is awarded to the Essay of S. P. Ramanoojooloo Naidoo, Teacher of the General Assembly's Branch School Conjeveram.

JOHN ANDERSON.

MADRAS, 12*th January* 1841.

Having furnished from time to time several notices of the progress of the works now in operation for deepening and improving the navigation of the Paumban Channel, we have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following view of their present state, and the operations which have lately been carried on there.

"On the 12th of October, being near the setting in of the monsoon, the works were closed, that is the blasting and weighing stones: at the same time the dredges were removed to the Land bank about 2 miles to the Southward and sheltered in a great measure from the monsoon, where the men can generally work, of course excepting bad weather. Dredges were then used which are set in motion by main strength and it is quite a punishmeat to see them working, the average is one bag raised in 10 minutes holding about 4 cubic feet; with a relief during the day they are enabled with dhonies to raise from 12 to 1600 feet a day, 1724 is the largest quantity raised in a day last month. There is now a new dredge which has been worked about 14 days, it is on the Steam Dredge principle, being buckets worked on a beam, they are now setting into the way of working it and have even raised from 12 to 1500 feet a day. In a short time it hoped to effect even more. The Court of Directors are on the point of sending out a Steam Dredge of 10 horse power, so that we may look forward to vessels of large burden passing through in a few years, the Tonnage passing through is published weekly in the *Gazette*, so it is needless to repeat it. In February the blasting will recommence, last month they raised upwards of 21000 feet with the Steam Dredges alone and hope to raise at least 90,000 this month with the new one."

EUROPE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, NOV. 30

(From the Papers.)

THE RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.—The following is the letter addressed to the Captain by the passengers, narrating the circumstances which led to the putting back of the vessel.

"Steam-ship President, Nov. 9.

"We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steam-ship *President*, from New York to Liverpool, feel it due to the Commander Captain Keane, to give publicity to the following statement of facts, explanatory of the true causes of our returning again to the port of departure, before accomplishing our intended voyage. on the morning after our leaving New York, Nov. 3, we encountered a strong head wind from the N E, which gradually increased to a hard gale, with a very heavy sea, against which the ship was propelled by steam for four successive days, without making greater progress during the whole of that time than about 300 miles on our way. On Saturday, the 7th of November, Captain Keane assembled the passengers together, communicated to them that he had received a report from the engineer, stating that there remained only 14 days' conaumption of coal on board; and there being every prospect of the adverse gale for several days longer, deemed it his duty to make the fact known to his passengers without delay. He then frankly expressed his opinion that it would be running too great a risk to proceed further on the voyage, under such circumstances, as 14 days was the shortest time in which we could hope to reach England, if the adverse gale were to cease immediately and we should be favoured with fair wind and fine weather for the greater part of the way. But, as we could not safely reckon on this, our position would be a very painful one, if, after exhausting our 14 day's supply of coal, we should then find ourselves approaching the English coast, without any fuel on board. He thought it his duty therefore for the interest of all concerned, both owners and passengers, to return to New York while the gale lasted, there to take in the requisite supply of fuel, and then resume the voyage. He wished, at the same time, by submitting these facts and reasons to his passengers, to obtain an expression of opinion on the subject. On this, a deliberated conversation followed among the passengers, in which some difference of opinion appeared to exist on minor points, it was thought best to take the decision of the whole body present on the main question; and accordingly the votes were taken—those who approved of returning to New York, and who thought the reasons for the step abundantly sufficient, being requested to answer in the affirmative, and those who thought a further perseverance preferable to answer in the negative; when two only appeared to embrace the latter view, out of at least 60 gentlemen assembled on the occasion. After this brief narrative of facts, we desire to state that the good qualities of the President as a seaboat were tested and proved in the most satisfactory manner, during the gale, which she weathered in perfect security, without straining a bolt or a timber, and with less of motion and working in her frame than is usually seen on similar occasions. Our confidence in her perfect safety was, therefore, never once shaken or disturbed, as no vessel could have sustained herself better during such a gale as she encountered. To Capt. Keane and his officers we also bear the willing testimony of our unreserved praise."

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, DEC 1.

The details of the battle of St. Jean d'Acre, and the capture of that strong fortress after a bombardment of between three and four hours, is the second great action of the British navy since the peace of 1815. The attack upon Algiers was the first. Both were distinguished by extraordinary skill and vigour on the part of the naval commanders of Great Britain; although the exploit of Sir R. Stopford ought, perhaps, to be held of a higher order than that of the conqueror of Algiers, inasmuch as his enemy was more formidable, his forces less considerable, and the loss he suffered was, by the blessing of Heaven, far more trifling, in comparison with the magnitude of the victory gained. The success with which the new discipline of our navy has been attended, and the admirable perfection to which the gunnery practice, first taught by Captain Hastings on board the *Excellent* of Portsmouth has been carried, are well demonstrated by the terrible precision and resistless effects of our fire upon batteries mounting near 200 guns, and manned by a garrison of 6,000 veteran soldiers. This has been a grand and triumphant exploit. It has renewed the ancient *prestige* of the British navy. It must prove a salutary *lesson* where most wanting; and, we suspect, will not, even upon madmen, be altogether thrown away. But the military advantages of this event, though vast and decisive of the fate of Syria, are as nothing when put in the scale of its consequences, political and moral. We shall not now dwell upon the additional influence and ascendancy acquired for the British Crown and nation throughout all the regions of the East, by the unbroken harmony which has prevailed between the officers of Great Britain and of Turkey, and by the brilliant fortune invariably attendant on their united arms. We leave that to be tried by the experience of our Ministers in future, But what there is no neccessity for speaking of with hesitation or reserve, is the fact, the fact of inappreeable importance, that the main and most alarming ground of struggle between the allied Governments and that of France is at once cut away from under them. The destiny of Syria is decided by the transfer of its military possession to the Sultan. There can be, in common decency, no proposition made in any quarter, on behalf of Mehemet Ali, to *re*-take Acre and Syria from the Porte. Egypt is the sole topic of contention left, and that it rests with the field of controversy, by merely accepting the conditions offered him by the allies Powers, which, if he has the use of his faculties, he must be conscious that he cannot better by prolonging a battle already so disastrous to him, but which a fresh series of military defeats may speedily and irretrievably make worse. We have frequently declared our own wish to be that Mehemet Ali *should be* peaceably and securely settled in the government of Egypt. We desire it on grounds wholly unconnected with the cause, progress or military results of the quarrel now all but terminated. Supposing this adroit, though sometimes miscalculating, despot to live but five or six years longer, there would be few things in our judgment more expedient, both for him and the British empire, than a well-considered, solid, and comprehensive treaty of commerce, and alliance between them. The interests which bind us to the East might be beneficially fostered and promoted by a safe and expeditious transit through the dominions of the Pacha, whilst inducements might thus be held out to British capitalists to apply their resources in the prosecution of objects most serviceable at once to the industry of our countrymen to the civilization and prosperity of Egypt, and to the substantial aggrandizement, wealth, and power of Mehemet Ali himself. As for any estrangement or animosity which the present invasion and reconquest of Syria might be presumed to generate in the Pacha's mind, he is too shrewd and self-possessed to sacrifice substances for shadows. England has, it is true, shown herself an irresistible enemy, Mehemet will, therefore, be the less disposed to reject the fair proffer of reconciliation and friendship at her hands: at least, it is sufficiently apparent that in the choice of allies, and after the occurrences of the last four months, his Highness will not exercise the prudence and sagacity for which he once had credit with mankind, should he henceforth admit any rivals of England as more worthy of his confidence, than that power in whose warfare there is as much of stern manliness as there is of good faith in its professions of attachment.—(TIMES.)

TURKEY AS IT IS.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, DECEMBER 2.

The picture presented to our minds by the present state of Turkey is that of a nation in name, not in reality—destitute of a head—in which haughty and unprincipled grandees shake the fabric of society by their struggles for ascendancy; and the only really influential parties are the foreign diplomatists permanently resident at Court. It is a nation in name, not in reality, for there is no homogeneous people. The Turks have never amalgamated with the tribes they have conquered, and among whom they have settled. These tribes are kept asunder by diefffrences of language and religion, and by the influence of clanship and sectarianism among those of the same tongue and faith. There are Turks, Arabs, Kurds, Greeks, and Armenians; there are Christians, Jews, and Mahometans; there are Bedouins, Turcomans, and Fellaheen; there are Druses, Metualies, Maronites, Armenians catholic and schismatic, etc. There is no cohesion, no faculty of co-operation, amid the chaos of human units. This nominal nation has no head. Abdul Medjid, a lad of seventeen, taken from the harem, where he had seen nothing and learned nothing, is in the hands of the Divan like an image in the hands of the priest. He is the mere vestment of Royalty worn by the intriguer who has been able for the moment to snatch the reins of government. The fierce contests of the more powerful leaders for ascendancy are shaking into fragments this rotten structure. Mehemet Ali—ambitious, self-willed, and long unaccustomed to any efficient control—is willing to take to himself a portion of the Empire; but, born and bred a Turk, he cannot shake himself loose from early associations; and it is clear that on the death of Mahmoud, he conceived the idea of uniting the whole of the empire under his real authority, with the name of Vizier, in preference to the erecting of a new dynasty. His intrigue with the Capitan Pacha, his circular to the Provincial governors, his correspondence with the Seraglio, his attacks upon Khosreff, all indicate this direction of his ambition. On the other hand, Khosreff, the faithful drudge of the empire for so many years, the moment he is deposed from the Vizierate, engages in a plot against the Government. Every month since the accession of Abdul Medjid was seen a differently-composed Divan; even the consciousness that the Porte had neither an army nor navy, that the combined fleets of Egypt and Constantinople were in the possession of Mehemet Ali, and that Ibrahim's army, flushed with conquest, occupied the defiles of Taurus, could not stop for the moment the indulgence of their personal animosities. The real directors of events are the foreign diplomatists resident at Constantinople. When the Sultan had neither army nor navy, and the Pacha of Egypt had both, it was the fear of being involved in hostilities with the European Powers that arrested the progress of the latter It was the English Ambassador who prompted the intercepting of Mehemet's Albanian recruits; it was his dragoman who converted the simple movement against Ibrahim in Lebanon into a declaration for the Sultan; it was by his directions that the fighting English Consul of Alexandria proposed to take upon him the anomalous power of giving passports to Turks within the Turkish dominions, it was he who was ever at the elbow of the Divan when; its courage flagged, whispering "no compromise with Mehemet Ali." In neither of the factions—that of Constantinople nor that of Alexandria—do we find a generous disgust at foreign interference. Mehemet Ali and the Sultan (that is the Divan) have both of them invoked foreign interference to mediate between them. Both have shown themselves equally ready to accept power as the gift of the alien Infidel. The government of the Ottoman empire is as rotten as the population is chaotic. To talk of its regeneration by the actors in the farce at Gul Khaneh is idle. That vaunted Hatti Sherif merely mentions that certain reforms ought to be set about, and promises that this shall forthwith be done. A penal code has since been published; but what is a book of law without men to enforce it? and whence are these men to come? From the barbarous clans who occupy the Ottoman provinces, and who scarcely know what law and government mean? or from the corrupt *habitués* of the old system? Again, the system of farming the different branches of the revenue has been prohibited, and tax-collectors for every province appointed. But as the farmers paid in advance, and the collectors can only pay as the money comes in, and as the treasury had been exhausted by Mahmoud's operations, the Divan discovered, *after it had made the change*, that it had no funds for immediate use, and no means of getting them. Some three days *after* it had substituted salaried collectors for farmers of the revenue, the Divan met to consider how it was to raise money in the interim. The collectors are goaded to send in money for their provinces without delay; the people, accustomed to have time allowed them by the farmers, are everywhere complaining of exactions; and the government is punishing the collectors for executing its own orders to keep the discontented quiet. To envenom this growing discontent, the Ulemah are beginning to denounce Reshid Pacha's new penal code (framed upon the *Code Napoléon*) is a blasphemous attempt to supersede the Koran. And to complete the ingredients of this witch's cauldron, the Turkish Government is about to throw in a foreign loan or an issue of Turkish assignats. It may gratify the vanity of Lord Ponsonby to think that he holds in his hands the destiny of the Ottoman empire. It may gratify the vanity of Lord Palmerston to think that he has beaten his brother intriguer M. Thiers. But what concern has Great Britain in this miserable conflict? The Ottoman empire is dissolving through the influence of its own vices; it can be kept alive by no human aid—least of all by the interference of aliens. Our government is merely wasting there the attention, and efforts, and expenditure upon which British interests have the first and only legitimate claim.—(SPECTATOR.)

UNITED STATES.

GALIGNANI'S MESSEGER, DEC. 4.

The packet ship *Virginian*, Captain Allen, arrived yesterday at Liverpool from New York, in 18 days, has brought us accounts to the 13th ult, two days later than those by the *President*. The news however is interesting. We have the result of the application made by the Banks of Philadelphia to the Banks of Boston for a loan of 2½ million of dollars, which having terminated favourably, it is thought there will be no difficulty in their resuming cash payments in January next. The Boston Banks have agreed to lend 1½ million of dollars, in addition to which half a million has been subscribed in New York, where they are endeavouring to procure the remaining half million. Bills on London were in less demand, but the rate of exchange is still quoted at 8¾ prem. U. S. Bank Shares were 66 to 66½, being a decline of 1 per cent. since the sailing of the *President*. The export of specie to Europe continued. The packet ship *St. James*, which sailed on the 12th for London, had on board specie to the amount of 29,000 dollars. The election returns, published after the departure of the *President*, were all in favour of General Harrison. The whole number of votes polled in the State of Pennsylvania had been 287,693; the majority on the Harrison electoral ticket was only 343 The Montreal and Quebec papers received by the *Virginian* do not contain any intelligence worth extracting. "An iniquitous act" in Tobacco is stated to have reduced a considerable part of the capital of that department to ashes, and a great part of the inhabitants to poverty.—We extract the following account of the Money Market from the papers:—

"NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Within the last three months upwards of three millions of specie has been shipped from this port, and principally to France; and yet this large and steady drain has not been felt. We have lost this specie, too, at a peculiar time, when trade is dull, and when all places south of this are not paying out, but are hoarding up specie. We have parted with it, too, without our banks being called on for a dollar, or the merchants having been pinched in the slightest degree. In ordinary times this city could not have had taken from her this large sum without a serious pressure, nor without its effects having been felt in other sections of the country. A question naturally arises, how has this come about?—one great reason is, the effect of the wise and judicious law passed by the last legislaure, compelling the the Banks in this State to redeem their notes either here or at Albany, for the effect has been to concentrate all capital here. The banks which are situated in the interior do not require any specie, but, on the contrary, any large amount kept in their vaults is not only a burden, but an absolute loss of interest; all their balances concentrate here. The specie of our State fall naturally into the banks here, and the effect is that the parting with three or four millions of dollars is not felt. If however, the case was different, and all these interior banks redeemed their notes at home, there would be not only no balance belonging to them resting in our vaults, but they would necessarily be alarmed, and would make extra exertions to provide for emergencies; and in this way our specie would be called for at the same time to supply a foreign and domestic demand. We have no doubt it would be of infinite benefit to trade if the banks in every state were compelled to redeem their notes at one point."—(Chronicle.)

"MEXICO.—A letter from the capital of Mexico, in the New York papers, contains the following relative to the misunderstanding between that Government and our own:—

"OCTOBER 7.—The packet courier has been detained for the chance of some pending differences between this and the British government being arranged. We were uneasy as to the result, for in the event of Congress not conceding, the British Minister's claims, he had peremptory orders to demand his passport and return to England by this packet—a step, of course, equivalent to a declaration of war. He had already done so, and it was only at the urgent entreaties of the President that he has been induced to delay his departure. The matter in dispute has, however, been satisfactorily arranged. It appears to have been a most scandalous business, for which the demanded reparation. A number of British and Americans were, by order of the Governor of one of the northern provinces, taken prisoners on a false and most unfounded charge, some of whom were brutally assassinated, while the remainder received the most cruel treatment imaginable."

The case here referred to is, we conclude, that of which we made mention a short time ago. It will be recollected that a number of men were placed under arrest on a charge of having attempted to provoke a rebellion in California,—(Standard.)

MYSTERIOUS WRECK.—Extract from the log of the Nine, arrived at Calcutta:—"July 23d.—At daylight saw the Suodiva, or Maldives. At half-past eight a. m., went to one of the small islands, which I reached at eleven a. m., and on landing on a beautiful beach, as white as snow (and no surf), to my astonishment, found a ship's cargo in three large huts, consisting chiefly of cotton in good order, besides many stores. We stayed on the island only half an hour, being anxious to return to the ship and land in a large boat, when I might be able to bring the most valuable articles on board, but the ship drifting by the current to the N. E., we had a long pull off, and did not think it prudent to return to the island till the following morning, when, to my surprise, the island was nearly out of sight; the ship being becalmed and set by the current, and the island being nearly 20 miles off, I did not think it prudent to return, not knowing the disposition of the natives, and having seen some of them on the island with a prow or canoe, who hastened away at our approach. It is my opinion that there must be at least 700 bales of cotton on the island, a great quantity of rope, a quantity of copper, and many other stores. Ship's lat. 41 N. and long, by chron. 70. 4 E., island bearing S.S.E. 10, I found a bill having a ship's name, John Campbell, of Greenock."—*East India Telegraph.*

In the Court of Bankruptcy, yesterday, the fiat awarded against George Wright Biddulph, John Wright, Henry Robinson, and Edmund William Jerningham, of 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex, bankers and copartners trading under the firm of "Wright and Co.," was opened Thepetitioning creditors are Mr. Pitt Cobbet of Bedford Street, Covent Garden, painter; Messrs. Few and Hamilton are the solicitors; and Mr. Edwards is appointed the official assignee.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS NO. 5, FORBES STREET, BY A. WILLARD.